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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Housh Khoshbin

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08/09/2005

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EXAMINER

BROWN, VERNAL U

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2635

DATE MAILED: 08/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/638,825

Applicant(s)

KHOSHBIN ET AL.

Examiner

Vernal U. Brown

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 42-83 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 42-83 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. 7/14/05.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communication filed on July 5, 2005.

Response to Amendment

The examiner acknowledges the amendment of claims 42, 48, 54, 60, 70, 77.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed July 5, 2005 with respect to claims 70, 77, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's argument regarding claim 77, Bermel teaches the receiver receives and stores each message in a message slot in memory (col. 5 lines 3-8) and also teaches a display characteristic 40 which includes the duration of the display (col. 5 lines 10-18). The examiner therefore considers the display characteristic 40 having the particular display duration for the message.

Regarding applicant's argument regarding claim 70, Bermel teaches number of slots is based on the available memory of the transceiver (col. 5 lines 26-27) and the number of slot a given size of the available memory is divided into inherently controls the length of each slot. The Length of each slot is therefore based on the available memory of the transceiver and is not based on the content of the advertisement.

Applicant's arguments with respect to the reference of Hoffberg have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 48 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bermel U.S. Patent 6674357.

Regarding claims 48 and 70, Bermel teaches a method of receiving paging information at a wireless device (col. 4 lines 7-20) comprising:

Receiving, storing and displaying a plurality of messages in a selected sequence (col. 4 lines 32-35) and the messages are received and stored in a specific time slot (col. 5 lines 3-6) and the advertisers are assigned a particular time slot (col. 5 lines 37-41) and are displayed in a predetermined allotted time (col. 5 lines 48-55). Bermel further teaches number of slots is based on the available memory of the transceiver (col. 5 lines 26-27) and the number of slots a given size of the available memory is divided into inherently controls the length of each slot. The length of each slot is therefore based on the available memory of the transceiver and is not based on the content of the advertisement. The programming of the wireless device with a first and second length of time for displaying a first and second advertisement is therefore anticipated by Bermel. The dictionary defines meaning of the word unique as without an equal or equivalent. The examiner therefore interpreted the word unique to include particular because each of the advertisements is given a different time slot.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 42-43, 54-55, 60, 64-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hymel et al. U.S Patent 6031467 in view of Wicks et al. US Patent 6819225.

Regarding claims 42 and 64, Hymel et al. teaches a method of receiving paging information at a wireless device, the method comprising: receiving a page signal at the wireless device (col. 2 lines 10- 20); displaying an advertisement at the wireless device in response to receiving the page signal and displaying the paging information after the advertisement information is displayed (col. 3 lines 50-53). Hymel et al. also teaches displaying the paging information after a predetermined period of time. Hymel et al. also teaches accessing the message through using user's control the message (col. 3 lines 3-9) and once the user request presentation of the received message the advertisement message is displayed followed by the paging information (col. 3 lines 49-55). Hymel et al. is however silent on teaching immediately displaying the advertisement at the wireless device in response to receiving the page signal, detecting a user preference to display advertisements in response to detecting the user selection to view the paging information and displaying the advertisement without displaying the paging

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information. Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information based on the user profile (col. 3 line 57-col. 4 line 34). The profile therefore control whether or not an advertisement message will be displayed in order to ensure that the message displayed is consistent with the user's interest.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to detect a user preference to view the paging information without viewing the advertising information in Hymel as evidenced by Wicks et al. because Hymel suggests displaying the received message without displaying the advertisement message and Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information based on the user's profile in order to ensure that the message displayed is consistent with the user's interest.

Regarding claims 43 and 65, Hymel et al. teaches storing the advertisement message in memory (col. 3 lines 52-53).

Regarding claim 54, Hymel et al. teaches a method of receiving paging information at a wireless device, the method comprising: receiving a paging information at the wireless device; detecting a first user selection to view the paging information (col. 3 lines 6-12); displaying an advertisement at the wireless device in response to detecting the first user selection (col. 3 lines 45-60). Hymel et al. also teaches displaying the paging information after a predetermined period of time (the predetermined amount of time is the time taken to display the advertisement). Hymel et al. also teaches accessing the message through using user's control of the message (col. 3 lines 3-9) and once the user request presentation of the received message the advertisement message is displayed followed by the paging information (col. 3 lines 49-55).

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Hymel also teaches storing and displaying multiple messages (figure 4) therefore a second user action to display a second paging information is also anticipated by Hymel et al. Hymel et al. suggests that the device can be placed in a mode where the advertisement cannot be received (col. 4 lines 62-65) and when there is no advertisement message to be displayed, the personal message only is displayed (col. 3 lines 57-60). The personal message is therefore displayed without displaying the advertisement message. Hymel is however silent on teaching detecting a user preference to view the paging information without viewing the advertising information. Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information based on the user profile (col. 3 line 57-col. 4 line 34). The profile therefore control whether or not an advertisement message will be displayed in order to ensure that the message displayed is consistent with the user's interest.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to detect a user preference to view the paging information without viewing the advertising information in Hymel as evidenced by Wicks et al. because Hymel suggests displaying the received message without displaying the advertisement message and Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information based on the user's profile in order to ensure that the message displayed is consistent with the user's interest.

Regarding claim 55, Hymel et al. teaches the advertisement is preprogrammed in to the wireless device by storing the advertisement message in memory (col. 3 lines 52-53).

Regarding claim 60 Hymel et al. teaches a wireless device (122) comprising:

- a housing (inherent to the wireless device);
- a display attached to the housing (318);
- a controller (308) operatively coupled to the display;

a receiver operatively connect to the controller, wherein the controller is programmed to (i) receive paging information (col. 2 lines 10- 20), (ii) detect a user selection to view the paging information (col. 3 lines 6-12), (iii) display an advertisement at the wireless device in response to detecting the user selection (col. 3 lines 50-53). displaying an advertisement at the wireless device in response to receiving the page signal and displaying the paging information after the advertisement information is displayed (col. 3 lines 50-53). Hymel et al. also teaches displaying the paging information after a predetermined period of time (the predetermined amount of time is the time taken to display the advertisement). Hymel also teaches storing and displaying multiple messages (figure 4) therefore a second user action to display a second paging information is also anticipated by Hymel et al. Hymel is however silent on teaching detecting a user preference to view the paging information without viewing the advertising information. Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information based on the user profile (col. 3 line 57-col. 4 line 34). The profile therefore control whether or not an advertisement message will be displayed in order to ensure that the message displayed is consistent with the user's interest.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to detect a user preference to view the paging information without viewing the advertising information in Hymel as evidenced by Wicks et al. because Hymel suggests displaying the received message without displaying the advertisement message and Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information based on the user's profile in order to ensure that the message displayed is consistent with the user's interest.

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Claims 45 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hymel et al. U.S Patent 6031467 in view of Wicks et al. US Patent 6819225 and further in view of Fukuda U.S Patent 6477365.

Regarding claims 45 and 67, Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information (col. 3 lines 50-53) but is silent on teaching the advertisement include displaying the company name. One skilled in the art recognizes that an advertisement conventionally includes the company name and the inclusion of a company name in an advertisement is further evidenced by Fukuda (col. 7 lines 35-38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the advertisement to include displaying the company name in Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467 in view of Wicks et al. as evidenced by Fukuda because Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. suggests displaying advertisement information and one skilled in the art recognizes that an advertisement conventionally includes the company name and the inclusion of a company name in an advertisement is further evidenced by Fukuda.

Claims 46-47, and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hymel et al. U.S Patent 6031467 in view of Wicks et al. US Patent 6819225 and further in view of Bruno et al. U.S Patent 6434383.

Regarding claims 46-47, and 68-69, Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. teaches displaying paging information (col. 3 lines 50-53) but is silent on teaching the paging information includes a phone number and a person's name. Bruno et al. in an art related portable communication system teaches paging information includes a phone number and a

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person's name (col. 3 lines 42-49) in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to includes a phone number and a person's name in Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. as evidenced by Bruno et al. because Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. suggests displaying paging information and Bruno et al. teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

Claims 49, 50, 73, 71-72, and 77-80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bermel U.S Patent 6674357 in view of Hymel et al. U.S Patent 6157814.

Regarding claims 49, 71-72, and 78-79, Bermel teaches programming wireless device with the advertisement message by receiving and storing the advertisement message in the memory (col. 4 lines 32-35) but is silent on teaching preprogramming the wireless device with the first advertisement a retailer. Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in an art related Method In A Selective Call Radio For Ensuring Reception of Advertisement Message invention teaches programming a wireless receiver with the advertisement messages at the service provider which is considered the retailer (col. 3 lines 25-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to program the wireless device with the first advertisement a retailer in Bermel as evidenced by Hymel et al. because Bermel suggests programming wireless device with the advertisement message by receiving and storing the advertisement message in the memory and Hymel et al. teaches programming a wireless receiver with the advertisement messages at the service provider which is considered the retailer and a convenient point for programming the wireless receiver.

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Regarding claims 50, 73, and 80, Bermel teaches displaying advertisement messages (col. 4 lines 7-20) but is silent on teaching the advertisement includes displaying company logo. Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in an art related Method In A Selective Call Radio For Ensuring Reception of Advertisement Message invention teaches the advertisement uses an icon which is a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism (col. 3 lines 18-22) and one skilled in the recognizes that a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism is represented by a company logo.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the advertisement to include displaying company logo in Bermel as evidenced by Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) because Bermel suggests displaying advertisement information and Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) teaches the advertisement uses an icon which is a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism and one skilled in the recognizes that a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism is represented by a company logo.

Regarding claim 77, Bermel teaches a method of receiving messaging information at a wireless device comprising a set of time positions (col. 4 lines 32-35), the method comprising:

programming the wireless device with a set of advertisements by receiving and storing the advertisement message (col. 4 lines 34);

associating each of the advertisements in the set of advertisements with a percentage of the time positions in the set of time positions (col. 5 lines 3-6);

receiving message information at the wireless device (col. 5 lines 3-4). Bermel teaches selecting one of the time positions in the set of time positions in response to receiving the messaging information and displaying the advertisement associated with the selected time

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positions for a predetermined period of time (col. 5 lines 29-39), during which the advertisement is displayed, and the message information is not displayed as evidenced by displaying the advertisement in a particular time slot (col. 5 lines 45-50). Bermel is however not explicit in teaching randomly selecting the time position. Hymel et al. in an art related communication device invention teaches displaying advertisement messages by a user selecting the message to be displayed (col. 3 lines 6-12). The message to be displayed has no special sequence rendering it obvious to display the message in a random manner.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to randomly selecting the time position to display the message in Bermel as evidenced by Hymel et al. because suggest selecting the time position and displaying the advertisement in the selected time position and Hymel et al. teaches displaying advertisement messages by a user selecting the message to be displayed and further suggesting the message to be displayed has no special sequence rendering it obvious to display the message in a random manner.

Claims 51, 74, and 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bermel U.S Patent 6674357 in view of Fukuda U.S Patent 6477365.

Regarding claims 51, 74, and 81, Bermel teaches displaying advertisement messages (col. 4 lines 7-20) but is silent on teaching the advertisement includes displaying the company name. One skilled in the art recognizes that an advertisement conventionally includes the company name and the inclusion of a company name in an advertisement is further evidenced by Fukuda (col. 7 lines 35-38).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the advertisement to include displaying the company name in Bermel as evidenced by Fukuda because Bermel suggests displaying advertisement information and one skilled in the art recognizes that an advertisement conventionally includes the company name and the inclusion of a company name in an advertisement is further evidenced by Fukuda.

Claims 52-53 and 75-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bermel U.S Patent 6674357 in view of Bruno et al. U.S Patent 6434383.

Regarding claims 52-53 and 75-76, Bermel teaches displaying paging information (col. 4 lines 7-20) but is silent on teaching the paging information includes a phone number and a person's name. Bruno et al. in an art related portable communication system teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name (col. 3 lines 42-49) in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to includes a phone number and a person's name in Bermel as evidenced by Bruno et al. because Bermel suggests displaying paging information and Bruno et al. teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

Claims 44, 56-57, 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hymel et al. U.S Patent 6031467 in view of Wicks et al. US Patent 6819225 and further in view of Hymel et al. U.S Patent 6157814.

Regarding claims 44 and 66, Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al teaches displaying advertisement information (col. 3 lines 50-53) but is silent on teaching the

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advertisement include displaying company logo. Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in an art related Method In A Selective Call Radio For Ensuring Reception of Advertisement Message invention teaches the advertisement uses an icon which is a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism (col. 3 lines 18-22) and one skilled in the recognizes that a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism is represented by a company logo.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the advertisement to include displaying company logo in Hymel (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. as evidenced by Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) because Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. suggests displaying advertisement information and Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) teaches the advertisement uses an icon which is a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism and one skilled in the recognizes that a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism is represented by a company logo.

Regarding claim 56, Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information (col. 3 lines 50-53) but is silent on teaching the advertisement include displaying company logo. Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in an art related Method In A Selective Call Radio For Ensuring Reception of Advertisement Message invention teaches the advertisement uses an icon which is a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism (col. 3 lines 18-22) and one skilled in the recognizes that a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism is represented by a company logo.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the advertisement to include displaying company logo in Hymel (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. as

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evidenced by Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) because Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. suggests displaying advertisement information and Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) teaches the advertisement uses an icon which is a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism and one skilled in the art recognizes that a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism is represented by a company logo.

Regarding claim 57, Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. teaches displaying advertisement information (col. 3 lines 50-53) but is silent on teaching the advertisement include displaying company logo. Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in an art related Method In A Selective Call Radio For Ensuring Reception of Advertisement Message invention teaches the advertisement uses an icon which is a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism (col. 3 lines 18-22) and one skilled in the art recognizes that a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism is represented by a company logo.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the advertisement to include displaying company logo in Hymel (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. as evidenced by Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) because Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) suggests displaying advertisement information and Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) teaches the advertisement uses an icon which is a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism and one skilled in the art recognizes that a graphical depiction of an advertiser symbolism is represented by a company logo.

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Claims 58-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hymel et al. U.S Patent 6031467 in view of Wicks et al. US Patent 6819225 and further in view of Bruno et al. U.S Patent 6434383.

Regarding claims 58-59, Hymel et al. (U.S Patent 6031467) in view of Wicks et al. teaches displaying paging information (col. 3 lines 50-53) but is silent on teaching the paging information includes a phone number and a person's name. Bruno et al. in an art related portable communication system teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name (col. 3 lines 42-49) in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to includes a phone number and a person's name in Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. as evidenced by Bruno et al. because Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. suggests displaying paging information and Bruno et al. teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

Claim 61 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Hymel U.S Patent 6031467 in view of Wicks et al. US Patent 6819225 and further in view of Robson et al. U.S Patent 6008819.

Regarding claim 61, Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. teaches a memory device operatively connected to the controller (figure 3) and the advertisement message in memory (col. 3 lines 52-53) but is silent on teaching the memory is non-volatile. One skilled in the art recognizes that non-volatile memory is widely used in wireless devices in order to secure the memory content in the absence of power as evidenced by Robson et al. (col. 6 lines 14-20).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have non-volatile memory in Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. as evidenced by Robson et al. because Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. suggests a memory device operatively connected to the controller and the advertisement message in memory. One skilled in the art recognizes that non-volatile memory is widely used in wireless devices in order to secure the memory content in the absence of power as evidenced by Robson et al.

Claims 62-63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hymel U.S. Patent 6031467 in view of Wicks et al. US Patent 6819225 and further in view of Bruno et al. U.S. Patent 6434383.

Regarding claims 62-63, Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. teaches displaying paging information (col. 3 lines 50-53) but is silent on teaching the paging information includes a phone number and a person's name. Bruno et al. in an art related portable communication system teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name (col. 3 lines 42-49) in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to includes a phone number and a person's name in Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. as evidenced by Bruno et al. because Hymel et al. in view of Wicks et al. suggests displaying paging information and Bruno et al. teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

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Claims 82-83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bermel U.S Patent 6674357 in view of Hymel et al. U.S Patent 6031467 and further in view of Bruno et al. U.S Patent 6434383.

Regarding claims 82-83, Bermel teaches displaying paging information (col. 4 lines 7-20) but is silent on teaching the paging information includes a phone number and a person's name. Bruno et al. in an art related portable communication system teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name (col. 3 lines 42-49) in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to includes a phone number and a person's name in Bermel in view of Hymel as evidenced by Bruno et al. because Bermel in view of Hymel suggests displaying paging information and Bruno et al. teaches paging information includes a phone number and a person's name in order to provide identification information to the subscriber.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vernal U. Brown whose telephone number is 571-272-3060. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-7:00 Monday-Thursday.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Horabik can be reached on 571-272-3068. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Vernal Brown
August 3, 2005



BRIAN ZIMMERMAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER